

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:13:44 ON 19 JUN 2003)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:17:24 ON 19 JUN 2003

L1 27 S PAROXETINE AND AMMONI?  
L2 21 S L1 AND AMMONIUM

=> s l2 and quarte?  
17269 QUARTE?  
L3 0 L2 AND QUARTE?

=> d bib abs l2 1-21

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS  
AN 2003:202635 CAPLUS  
DN 138:243277  
TI **Paroxetine** isethionate salt, process of preparation and use in  
the treatment of depression  
IN Callewaert, George Leo  
PA Spurcourt Limited, UK  
SO PCT Int. Appl., 42 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2  
DT Patent  
LA English  
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2003020717	A1	20030313	WO 2002-GB3377	20020724
	W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
PRAI	GB 2001-18869	A	20010802		
	GB 2001-27203	A	20011109		
AB	A salt in cryst. form derived from isethionic acid and <b>paroxetine</b> free base is described. The <b>paroxetine</b> isethionate salt together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, diluent or excipient is formulated into dosage forms, e.g., tablets, useful for the treatment of a disease state ameliorated by administration of a 5-HT uptake inhibitor, e.g., depression or anxiety.				
RE.CNT	6	THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT			

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS  
AN 2003:133042 CAPLUS  
DN 138:175879  
TI Preparation of **paroxetine** glycyrrhizinate pharmaceuticals  
IN Barges Causeret, Nathalie Claude Marianne; Marzolini, Nicola Lisa Anna; Meneaud, Padma  
PA Smithkline Beecham PLC, UK  
SO PCT/Int. Appl., 14 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2  
DT Patent  
LA English  
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2003013529	A1	20030220	WO 2002-EP8926	20020809
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

PRAI GB 2001-19467 A 20010809

AB The title salt (I) formed from **paroxetine**-HCl hydrochloride and **ammonium** glycyrrhizinate masks the bitter taste of **paroxetine** and has a distinctive licorice flavor. Tablets were obtained from I 20.00, dicalcium phosphate 83.34, microcryst. cellulose 50.67, sodium starch glycolate 8.34, and Mg stearate 1.67 mg.

RE.CNT 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

AN 2003:132991 CAPLUS

DN 138:175862

TI Composition comprising **paroxetine** and a glycyrrhizinate salt

IN Barges Causeret, Nathalie Claude Marianne; Marzolini, Nicola Lisa Anna; Meneaud, Padma

PA Smithkline Beecham PLC, UK

SO PCT Int. Appl., 13 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2003013470	A1	20030220	WO 2002-EP8925	20020809
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

PRAI GB 2001-19467 A 20010809

GB 2001-19468 A 20010809

GB 2001-19469 A 20010809

GB 2001-19470 A 20010809

AB A taste-masked formulation of **paroxetine** comprises a dry blend of **paroxetine** and a glycyrrhizinate, esp. **paroxetine** hydrochloride and **ammonium** glycyrrhizinate, as a dispersible powder or molded into a dispersible or chewable tablet. Thus, a formulation contained **paroxetine**-HCl 22.80, **ammonium** glycyrrhizinate 14.00, Crospovidone 25.00, Pearlitol SD200 73.00, microcryst. cellulose 100.0, aspartame 12.00, and Mg stearate 2.50 mg.

RE.CNT 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

AN 2002:977660 CAPLUS

DN 138:29184

TI A process for preparing **paroxetine** hydrochloride limiting formation of pink compounds

IN Avrutov, Ilya; Pilarski, Gideon

PA Teva Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd., Israel; Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 25 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002102382	A1	20021227	WO 2002-US19016	20020614
	WO 2002102382	C2	20030306		
	W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
	US 2003083501	A1	20030501	US 2002-172521	20020614
PRAI	US 2001-298603P	P	20010614		
	US 2001-326993P	P	20011005		
	US 2002-346048P	P	20020104		
AB	The present invention provides a process for prepg. <b>paroxetine</b> -HCl (I) from <b>paroxetine</b> base which provides I substantially free of pink-colored compds. or an impurity identified by an HPLC RRT of about 1.5. The processes utilize a buffer, a molar ratio of HCl to <b>paroxetine</b> base of <1, and crystallize/recrystallize in the presence of an effective amt. of an anti-oxidant. A preferred way to create a buffer is by using <b>ammonium</b> chloride. A preferred anti-oxidant is ascorbic acid. The present invention also provides for re-crystg. I prepd. by the above methods or any other methods in the presence of an effective amt. of an anti-oxidant such as ascorbic acid. A preferred solvent system for recrystn. is a mixt. of acetone and methanol. Processes of the present invention can combine these various features. An aq. soln. of <b>ammonium</b> chloride in water was added to a soln. of <b>paroxetine</b> base in toluene. The reaction mixt. was intensively stirred at ambient temp. while concd. HCl was added in such manner that the pH of the reaction mixt. stayed between 3.5 and 8. A ppt. formed which was filtered and then washed with toluene and water. The resulting material was dried at 60.degree. under vacuum to give I. The soln. did not develop a pink color after standing for 20 min.				

RE.CNT 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

AN 2002:964931 CAPLUS

DN 138:29172

TI Transdermal and topical administration of antidepressant drugs using basic enhancers

IN Hsu, Tsung-Min; Hickey, Alan T. J.; Luo, Eric C.; Obara, Jane

PA USA

SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 15 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 972,008.

CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 22

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2002192302	A1	20021219	US 2002-175769	20020619
	US 2001051166	A1	20011213	US 2000-738410	20001214
	US 2002018803	A1	20020214	US 2000-738395	20001214
	US 2002034554	A1	20020321	US 2001-972008	20011004
PRAI	US 1999-465098	A2	19991216		
	US 2000-569889	A2	20000511		
	US 2000-607892	B2	20000630		
	US 2000-738395	A2	20001214		
	US 2000-738410	A2	20001214		
	US 2001-972008	A2	20011004		

AB Methods are provided for enhancing the permeability of skin or mucosal tissue to topical or transdermal application of antidepressant drugs. The methods entail the use of a base in order to increase the flux of the drug through a body surface while minimizing the likelihood of skin damage, irritation or sensitization. The permeation enhancer can be an inorg. or org. base. Compns. and transdermal systems are also described.

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

AN 2002:946194 CAPLUS

DN 138:25517

TI Production of molded articles by injection molding of compositions based on quaternary ammonium group-containing acrylic polymers

IN Petereit, Hans-Ulrich; Beckert, Thomas; Assmus, Manfred; Hoess, Werner; Fuchs, Wolfgang; Schikowsky, Hartmut

PA Roehm G.m.b.H. & Co. K.-G., Germany

SO PCT Int. Appl., 40 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002098625	A1	20021212	WO 2002-EP5041	20020508
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	DE 10127134	A1	20021212	DE 2001-10127134	20010605

PRAI DE 2001-10127134 A 20010605

AB Molded materials are produced by injection molding process comprising steps of (a) melting and mixing (meth)acrylate copolymers comprising 85-98% of radically polymd. C1-C4-alkyl esters of acrylic or methacrylic acid and 2-15% of (meth)acrylate monomers having a quaternary ammonium group in the alkyl radical, 10-25% of a plasticizer, 10-50% of an anti-adhesive agent, and/or 0.1-3% of a parting agent, optionally, other pharmaceutical additives or auxiliary agents and/or an active pharmaceutical ingredient, (b) degassing the mixt. at temps. of at least 120.degree. to the point where the content of the low-boiling constituents having vapor pressure of at least 1.9 bar at 120.degree. is reduced to .ltoreq. 0.5%, and (c) injecting the degassed mixt. at 80-160.degree. into the mold of an injection molding unit and removing the molded body from the mold. The molded materials are intended for use as drug delivery systems and made in the form of plates where the active pharmaceutical ingredient is distributed in the compn. or in the form of

capsules where the active pharmaceutical ingredient is encapsulated.  
Thus, a compn. was prepd. by melt-extruding a mixt. of a trimethylammonium group-contg. acrylic copolymer (Eudragit RL 100), talc and tri-Et citrate plasticizer. Plates having even and smooth surface with const. refraction were produced by injection molding of this compn. at 120.degree..

RE.CNT 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 7 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

AN 2002:811964 CAPLUS

DN 137:299967

TI Unloaded ion exchange resins for the extended release of active ingredients

IN Hughes, Lyn; Bellamy, Simon Andrew; Hann, Christina

PA Rohm and Haas Company, USA

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 13 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 1250920	A1	20021023	EP 2002-252512	20020408
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
	US 2002176842	A1	20021128	US 2002-107288	20020326
	JP 2003012500	A2	20030115	JP 2002-106425	20020409
PRAI	US 2001-282442P	P	20010409		

AB A dosage form is described that gives an extended release of ionizable active ingredients using unloaded ion exchange resins, that does not require the manuf. of a resinate. The release and absorption rate of the ionizable active ingredient from the dosage form can be modified by changing variables, i.e., degree of crosslinking, particle size, and the pK of the functional groups of unloaded ion exchange resin, the pK, mol. wt., and soly. in the release medium of the active ingredient, the ionic strength and pH of the release medium, temp., and coating the unloaded ion exchange resin with a permeable membrane. For example, a dosage form with sustained drug release was prepd. using 51.7 mg of diclofenac sodium and 75.9 mg of unloaded, unconditioned, anion exchange resin cholesterylamine that had been screened to remove particles of >37 .mu..

RE.CNT 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 8 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

AN 2002:754995 CAPLUS

DN 137:268473

TI Porous drug matrices and methods of manufacture thereof

IN Straub, Julie; Altreuter, David; Bernstein, Howard; Chickering, Donald E.; Khattak, Sarwat; Randall, Greg

PA Acusphere Inc., USA

SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 20 pp., Cont.-in-part of U. S. 6,395,300.

CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 2

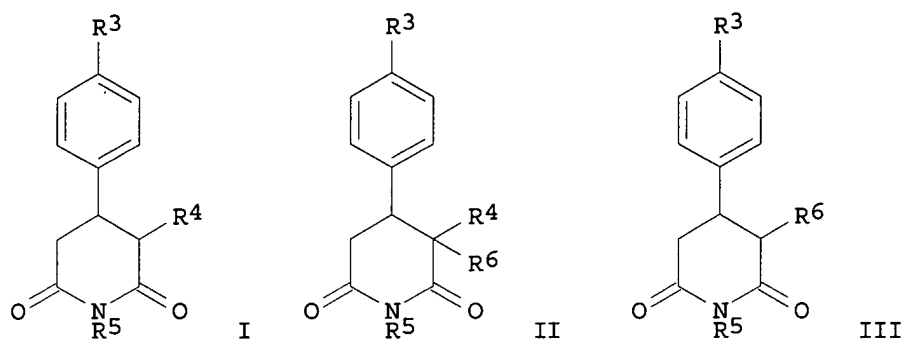
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2002142050	A1	20021003	US 2002-53929	20020122
	US 6395300	B1	20020528	US 1999-433486	19991104
PRAI	US 1999-136323P	P	19990527		
	US 1999-158659P	P	19991008		
	US 1999-433486	A2	19991104		

AB Drugs, esp. low aq. soly. drugs, are provided in a porous matrix form,

preferably microparticles, which enhances dissoln. of the drug in aq. media. The drug matrixes preferably are made using a process that includes (i) dissolving a drug, preferably a drug having low aq. soly., in a volatile solvent to form a drug soln., (ii) combining at least one pore forming agent with the drug soln. to form an emulsion, suspension, or second soln. and hydrophilic or hydrophobic excipients that stabilize the drug and inhibit crystn., and (iii) removing the volatile solvent and pore forming agent from the emulsion, suspension, or second soln. to yield the porous matrix of drug. Hydrophobic or hydrophilic excipients may be selected to stabilize the drug in cryst. form by inhibiting crystal growth or to stabilize the drug in amorphous form by preventing crystn. The pore forming agent can be either a volatile liq. that is immiscible with the drug solvent or a volatile solid compd., preferably a volatile salt. In a preferred embodiment, spray drying is used to remove the solvents and the pore forming agent. The resulting porous matrix has a faster rate of dissoln. following administration to a patient, as compared to non-porous matrix forms of the drug. In a preferred embodiment, microparticles of the porous drug matrix are reconstituted with an aq. medium and administered parenterally, or processed using std. techniques into tablets or capsules for oral administration. Thus, 5.46 g of PEG 8000, 0.545 g of prednisone, and 0.055 g of Span 40 were dissolved in 182 mL of methylene chloride. A soln. of 3.27 g of ammonium bicarbonate in 18.2 mL of water was added to the org. soln. (phase ratio 1:10) and homogenized for 5 min at 16,000 RPM. The resulting emulsion was spray dried on a benchtop spray dryer using an air-atomizing nozzle and nitrogen as the drying gas.

L2 ANSWER 9 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS  
 AN 2002:676014 CAPLUS  
 DN 137:216939  
 TI Process of preparing **paroxetine** and intermediates for use therein  
 IN Callewaert, George Leo  
 PA Spurcourt Limited, UK  
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 67 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002068416	A2	20020906	WO 2002-GB771	20020222
	WO 2002068416	A3	20021121		
	W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
PRAI	GB 2001-4583	A	20010224		
	GB 2001-25119	A	20011018		
OS	MARPAT 137:216939				
GI					



AB A process of prepg. **paroxetine**, a process for prepg. intermediates for use in the prepn. of **paroxetine** and specific intermediates useful in **paroxetine** prepn. The specific intermediates that can be employed include compds. of formulas (I), (II) or (III).

L2 ANSWER 10 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

AN 2002:659492 CAPLUS

DN 137:227829

TI A general screening method for acidic, neutral, and basic drugs in whole blood using the Oasis MCX column

AU Yawney, J.; Treacy, S.; Hindmarsh, K. W.; Burczynski, F. J.

CS Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB, R3T 2N2, Can.

SO Journal of Analytical Toxicology (2002), 26(6), 325-332

CODEN: JATOD3; ISSN: 0146-4760

PB Preston Publications

DT Journal

LA English

AB Solid-phase extn. (SPE) is becoming a commonly used extn. technique. Most existing SPE methods ext. a single drug from a relatively clean biol. matrix (e.g., plasma, serum, or urine) using a silica-based column. These methods, however, are generally not satisfactory for forensic applications because the majority of biol. samples are not as clean (e.g., whole blood, bile, tissues). Silica-based columns also may have reproducibility and stability problems. Polymer-based columns have been developed to overcome some of these limitations. In this study, sequential extn. of acidic, neutral, and basic drugs from whole blood using a polymer-based column, Oasis MCX, was undertaken. The extn. procedure developed involved a conditioning step using methanol followed by water; a three-step wash sequence using water, 0.1 M hydrochloric acid, then water/methanol (95:5); and two elution steps. One elution step was for acidic and neutral drugs utilizing acetone/chloroform (1:1), and a second used Et acetate/**ammonium** hydroxide (98:2) for basic drugs. Of the drugs tested, 75% were extractable from whole blood and detectable at therapeutic concns. Good recoveries and clean exts. were achieved for the basic drugs; however, the exts. were not as clean for acidic drugs. Unfortunately, the Oasis MCX procedure was not suitable for extg. all drugs (e.g., benzodiazepines). (c) 2002 Preston Publications.

RE.CNT 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 11 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

AN 2002:56436 CAPLUS

DN 136:272591

TI Simultaneous determination of citalopram, fluoxetine, **paroxetine** and their metabolites in plasma by temperature-programmed packed capillary liquid chromatography with on-column focusing of large injection volumes

AU Molander, P.; Thomassen, A.; Kristoffersen, L.; Greibrokk, T.; Lundanes,

E.

CS National Institute of Occupational Health, Oslo, N-0033, Norway  
SO Journal of Chromatography, B: Analytical Technologies in the Biomedical  
and Life Sciences (2002), 766(1), 77-87  
CODEN: JCBAAI; ISSN: 1570-0232  
PB Elsevier Science B.V.  
DT Journal  
LA English  
AB A miniaturized temp.-programmed packed capillary liq. chromatog. method  
with on-column large vol. injection and UV detection for the simultaneous  
detn. of the three selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors citalopram,  
fluoxetine, **paroxetine** and their metabolites in plasma is  
presented. An established reversed-phase C8 solid-phase extn. method was  
employed, and the sepn. was carried out on a 3.5- $\mu$ m Kromasil C18  
0.32.times.300 mm column with temp.-programming from 35 (3 min) to  
100.degree. (10 min) at 1.3.degree./min. The mobile phase consisted of  
MeCN-45 mM **ammonium** formate (pH 4.00) (25:75, vol./vol.). The  
noneluting sample focusing solvent compn. MeCN-45 mM **ammonium**  
formate (pH 4.00) (3:97, vol./vol.) allowed injection of 10  $\mu$ L or more  
of the plasma exts. The method was validated for the concn. range  
0.05-5.0  $\mu$ M, and the calibration curves were linear with coeffs. of  
correlation >0.993. The limits of quantification for the antidepressants  
and their metabolites ranged from 0.05 to 0.26  $\mu$ M. The within and  
between assay precision of relative peak height were in the range 2-22 and  
2-15% relative std. deviation, resp. The within and between assay  
recoveries were in the 61-99 and 54-92% range for the antidepressants,  
resp., and between 52-102 and 51-102% for the metabolites.  
RE.CNT 39 THERE ARE 39 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 12 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS  
AN 2001:483439 CAPLUS  
DN 135:326896  
TI Methodology for the development of a drug library based upon  
collision-induced fragmentation for the identification of toxicologically  
relevant drugs in plasma samples  
AU Lips, A. G. A. M.; Lameijer, W.; Fokkens, R. H.; Nibbering, N. M. M.  
CS Agilent Technologies, Amsterdam, 1180 AK, Neth.  
SO Journal of Chromatography, B: Biomedical Sciences and Applications (2001),  
759(2), 191-207  
CODEN: JCBBEP; ISSN: 0378-4347  
PB Elsevier Science B.V.  
DT Journal  
LA English  
AB The possibility of creating a robust mass spectral library with use of  
high-performance liq. chromatog.-atm. pressure-electrospray ionization  
(HPLC-AP-ESI) for the identification of drugs misused in cases of clin.  
toxicol. has been examd. Factors reported as influencing the  
fragmentation induced by "source transport region collision induced  
dissoecn." (CID) have been tested in this study (i.e. solvent, pH,  
different acids or buffer salts and their concn., different org. modifiers  
and the modifier concn.). The tests performed on a few "model drugs" were  
analyzed with use of two different single quadrupole instruments. The  
large no. of mass spectra obtained appears to be affected by the mobile  
phase conditions to only a minor extent. This also holds for the mass  
spectra obtained at two different instruments (labs.). Subsequently  
breakdown curves have been measured for about 20 randomly chosen drugs by  
variation of the kinetic energy of their ions in the CID zone through  
changing the fragmenter voltage. These breakdown curves were used to  
optimize the fragmenter voltage for each drug. The optimized fragmenter  
voltages were then applied by use of a variably ramped fragmenter voltage  
to acquire mass spectra for the library. The chromatog. sepns. were run  
on a Zorbax Stable bond column using a 10-mM **ammonium**

formate-acetonitrile gradient method. Spiked blank serum and patient samples with a total of 40 different drugs were extd. with use of a std. basic liq.-liq. extn. (LLE) method. A search of significant peaks in the chromatogram by application of the developed mass spectral library is shown to result in a more than 95% pos. identification.

RE.CNT 43 THERE ARE 43 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 13 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

AN 2001:300514 CAPLUS

DN 134:331617

TI Oil-in-water emulsion compositions for polyfunctional active ingredients

IN Chen, Feng-jing; Patel, Mahesh V.

PA Lipocine, Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 82 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2001028555	A1	20010426	WO 2000-US28835	20001018
	W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
	US 2002107265	A1	20020808	US 1999-420159	19991018
PRAI	US 1999-420159	A	19991018		

AB Pharmaceutical oil-in-water emulsions for delivery of polyfunctional active ingredients with improved loading capacity, enhanced stability, and reduced irritation and local toxicity are described. Emulsions include an aq. phase, an oil phase comprising a structured triglyceride, and an emulsifier. The structured triglyceride of the oil phase is substantially free of triglycerides having three medium chain (C6-C12) fatty acid moieties, or a combination of a long chain triglyceride and a polarity-enhancing polarity modifier. The present invention also provides methods of treating an animal with a polyfunctional active ingredient, using dosage forms of the pharmaceutical emulsions. For example, an emulsion was prep'd., with cyclosporin A as the polyfunctional active ingredient dissolved in an oil phase including a structured triglyceride (Captex 810D) and a long chain triglyceride (safflower oil). The compn. contained (by wt.) cyclosporin A 1.0, Captex 810D 5.0, safflower oil 5.0, BHT 0.02, egg phospholipid 2.4, dimyristoylphosphatidyl glycerol 0.2, glycerol 2.25, EDTA 0.01, and water up to 100%, resp.

RE.CNT 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 14 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

AN 2001:136991 CAPLUS

DN 134:198075

TI Triglyceride-free compositions and methods for enhanced absorption of hydrophilic therapeutic agents

IN Patel, Mahesh V.; Chen, Feng-Jing

PA Lipocine, Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 113 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 8

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2001012155	A1	20010222	WO 2000-US18807	20000710
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 6309663	B1	20011030	US 1999-375636	19990817
	EP 1210063	A1	20020605	EP 2000-947184	20000710
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL				
	JP 2003506476	T2	20030218	JP 2001-516502	20000710
	US 2001024658	A1	20010927	US 2000-751968	20001229
	US 6458383	B2	20021001		
PRAI	US 1999-375636	A	19990817		
	WO 2000-US18807	W	20000710		

AB The present invention relates to triglyceride-free pharmaceutical compns., pharmaceutical systems, and methods for enhanced absorption of hydrophilic therapeutic agents. The compns. and systems include an absorption enhancing carrier, where the carrier is formed from a combination of at least two surfactants, at least one of which is hydrophilic. A hydrophilic therapeutic agent can be incorporated into the compn., or can be co-administered with the compn. as part of a pharmaceutical system. The invention also provides methods of treatment with hydrophilic therapeutic agents using these compns. and systems. For example, when a compn. contg. Cremophor RH40 0.30, Arlacel 186 0.20, Na taurocholate 0.18, and propylene glycol 0.32 g, resp., was used, the relative absorption of PEG 4000 as a model macromol. drug was enhanced by 991%.

RE.CNT 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 15 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

AN 2001:12137 CAPLUS

DN 134:61565

TI Solid and semi-solid formulations of **paroxetine** with increased stability and bioavailability

IN Rosenberg, Joerg; Breitenbach, Joerg; Liepold, Bernd

PA Knoll A.-G., Germany

SO Ger. Offen., 4 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 19930454	A1	20010104	DE 1999-19930454	19990702
	WO 2001001956	A2	20010111	WO 2000-EP5848	20000623
	WO 2001001956	A3	20010712		
	W: AU, BR, CA, CN, JP, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	EP 1189614	A2	20020327	EP 2000-942125	20000623
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
PRAI	DE 1999-19930454	A	19990702		
	WO 2000-EP5848	W	20000623		
AB	The invention concerns solid and semi-solid formulations of				

**paroxetine** and its physiol. acceptable salts that contain the mol.-dispersed active substance in a matrix composed of a synthetic polymer with glass transition temp. > 90.degree.C. The invention also concerns the prepn. of the formulations. 80% Of the active substance is bioavailable within 30 min after dosage. **Paroxetine** or its salt is mixed and melted with the matrix material in the extruder, followed by the forming procedure. In another version **paroxetine**, **ammonium** chloride and matrix material are coextruded. The product is used for the prepn. of tablets. Thus 30 wt./wt.% **paroxetine** hydrochloride and 70 wt./wt.% copovidon (N-vinylpyrrolidone-vinylacetate copolymer 60/40) were processed in a twin-screw extruder at 145.degree.C. The product was used as for the formulation of tablets with the following compn. in wt./wt.%: **paroxetine** hydrochloride extrudate 38; microcryst. cellulose 15; calciumhydrogen phosphate 35; sodium-croscarmellose 10; highly disperse silica 1; magnesium stearate 1.

L2 ANSWER 16 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

AN 2000:861473 CAPLUS

DN 134:32972

TI Porous drug matrixes containing polymers and sugars and methods of their manufacture

IN Straub, Julie; Bernstein, Howard; Chickering, Donald E., III; Khatak, Sarwat; Randall, Greg

PA Acusphere, Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 45 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000072827	A2	20001207	WO 2000-US14578	20000525
	WO 2000072827	A3	20010125		
	W:	AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
	US 6395300	B1	20020528	US 1999-433486	19991104
	EP 1180020	A2	20020220	EP 2000-939365	20000525
	R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO			
	BR 2000010984	A	20020430	BR 2000-10984	20000525
	JP 2003500438	T2	20030107	JP 2000-620939	20000525
	US 2002041896	A1	20020411	US 2001-798824	20010302
	NO 2001005753	A	20020128	NO 2001-5753	20011126
PRAI	US 1999-136323P	P	19990527		
	US 1999-158659P	P	19991008		
	US 1999-433486	A	19991104		
	US 2000-186310P	P	20000302		
	WO 2000-US14578	W	20000525		

AB Drugs, esp. low aq. soly. drugs, are provided in a porous matrix form, preferably microparticles, which enhances dissoln. of the drug in aq. media. The drug matrixes preferably are made using a process that includes (i) dissolving a drug, preferably a drug having low aq. soly., in a volatile solvent to form a drug soln., (ii) combining at least one pore forming agent with the drug soln. to form an emulsion, suspension, or second solns., and (iii) removing the volatile solvent and pore forming agent from the emulsion, suspension, or second soln. to yield the porous

matrix of drug. The pore forming agent can be either a volatile liq. that is immiscible with the drug solvent or a volatile solid compd., preferably a volatile salt. In a preferred embodiment, spray drying is used to remove the solvents and the pore forming agent. The resulting porous matrix has a faster rate of dissoln. following administration to a patient, as compared to non-porous matrix forms of the drug. In a preferred embodiment, microparticles of the porous drug matrix are reconstituted with an aq. medium and administered parenterally, or processed using std. techniques into tablets or capsules for oral administration. Paclitaxel or docetaxel can be provided in a porous matrix form, which allows the drug to be formulated without solubilizing agents and administered as a bolus. For example, a nifedipine-loaded org. soln. was prepd. by dissolving 9.09 g of PEG 3350, 2.27 g of nifedipine, and 0.009 g of lecithin in 182 mL of methylene chloride. An aq. soln. was prepd. by dissolving 3.27 g of NH<sub>4</sub>HCO<sub>3</sub> and 0.91 g of PEG 3350 in 1.82 mL of water. The aq. and org. solns. were homogenized and resulting emulsion was spray dried. A suspension of the porous nifedipine drug matrix was prepd. in 5% dextrose soln. at a concn. of 2.5 mg/mL. A bolus injection of the suspension was tolerated when administrated to dogs.

L2 ANSWER 17 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

AN 2000:725450 CAPLUS

DN 133:276365

TI Ziprasidone metabolite compositions for the treatment of neuroleptic and related disorders

IN Barberich, Timothy J.; Rubin, Paul D.; Yelle, William E.

PA Sepracor Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 27 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000059489	A2	20001012	WO 2000-US8707	20000331
	WO 2000059489	A3	20010525		
	W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
	EP 1165083	A2	20020102	EP 2000-920028	20000331
	R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO			
	JP 2002541098	T2	20021203	JP 2000-609053	20000331
PRAI	US 1999-127939P	P	19990406		
	WO 2000-US8707	W	20000331		

AB The invention relates to novel methods using, and pharmaceutical compns. comprising ziprasidone metabolites. The methods and compns. of the invention are suitable for the treatment of neuroleptic and related disorders. Ziprasidone sulfoxide and ziprasidone sulfone are prepd., their 5-HT<sub>2</sub> and dopamine D<sub>2</sub> receptor activity studied, and dosage forms contg. the compds. are presented.

L2 ANSWER 18 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

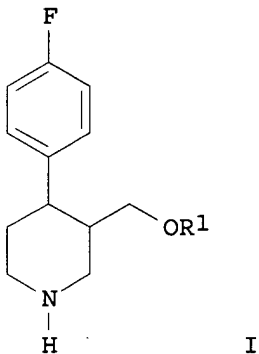
AN 2000:457064 CAPLUS

DN 133:73944

TI Salification process for the preparation of an acetate salt of paroxetine or paroxetine analogs

IN Craig, Andrew Simon; Jones, David Alan; Man, John  
 PA Smithkline Beecham PLC, UK  
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 15 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000039123	A1	20000706	WO 1999-GB4370	19991222
	W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	EP 1140912	A1	20011010	EP 1999-962415	19991222
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	JP 2002533459	T2	20021008	JP 2000-591034	19991222
PRAI	GB 1998-28781	A	19981229		
	WO 1999-GB4370	W	19991222		
OS	CASREACT 133:73944; MARPAT 133:73944				
GI					



AB Acetate salts of **paroxetine** and its analogs (I; R1 = substituted Ph, preferably 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl) (e.g., **paroxetine** acetate), useful as therapeutic agents (no data), are prepd. by contacting a soln. of the I (e.g., **paroxetine**) base with an amine-acetic acid salt (e.g., **ammonium** acetate).

L2 ANSWER 19 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS  
 AN 2000:384183 CAPLUS  
 DN 133:22401  
 TI Method of producing **paroxetine** hydrochloride  
 IN Craig, Andrew Simon; Jones, David Alan  
 PA Smithkline Beecham Plc, UK  
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 18 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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• PI WO 2000032593 A1 20000608 WO 1999-GB3992 19991130  
 W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM  
 RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG  
 EP 1135382 A1 20010926 EP 1999-973026 19991130  
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO  
 JP 2002531451 T2 20020924 JP 2000-585235 19991130  
 PRAI GB 1998-26180 A 19981130  
 WO 1999-GB3992 W 19991130  
 AB The present invention relates to a new process for prep. pharmaceutically active compds. and intermediates therefor. The (-)-trans isomer of 4-(4'-fluorophenyl)-3-(3",4"-methylenedioxyphenoxymethyl)piperidine (**paroxetine**) is an important compd. having antidepressant and anti-Parkinson properties. This compd. is used in therapy as the hydrochloride salt to treat inter alia depression, obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD) and panic. There is described herein an improved process for its prepn. which avoids the generation of impurities caused by the use of strong mineral acid to form the salt. A soln. of 5 g **paroxetine** base in in 50 mL propan-2-ol was treated with one equiv. of pyridine hydrochloride at room temp. under argon. The resulting soln. was stirred rapidly at room temp. whereupon crystn. occur. After 20 min stirring was stopped, and the suspension dild. with propan-2-ol and filtered. The solid product was dried in vacuum to give **paroxetine** hydrochloride propan-2-ol solvate (4.83 g).  
 RE.CNT 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 20 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS  
 AN 2000:384182 CAPLUS  
 DN 133:22400  
 TI Process for the preparation of crystalline **paroxetine** hydrochloride propanol solvate  
 IN Craig, Andrew Simon; Jones, Alan David  
 PA Smithkline Beecham PLC, UK  
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 17 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000032592	A1	20000608	WO 1999-GB3968	19991126
	W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	EP 1133492	A1	20010919	EP 1999-973025	19991126
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	JP 2002531450	T2	20020924	JP 2000-585234	19991126

PRAI GB 1998-26176 A 19981128  
WO 1999-GB3968 W 19991126

AB Cryst. **paroxetine** hydrochloride (I) propan-2-ol (II) solvate having a modified habit that is more easily desolvated to form the anhydrate is obtained by crystg. from a soln. of I in II to which has been added a habit modifier compd. Form A anhydrate is obtained by heating the cryst. solvate of modified habit in a vacuum oven. Suitable habit modifiers are carboxylic acids and amine salts. A soln. of I in 170 mL II was heated at reflux for 1 h, then cooled to 60.degree. and treated with 25 mL acetic acid. The reaction mixt. was slowly cooled to room temp. with stirring. The resulting white cryst. solid was filtered, washed with I and dried under vacuum at 60.degree. for 20 h to give II as acicular crystals, contg. 2.8% II.

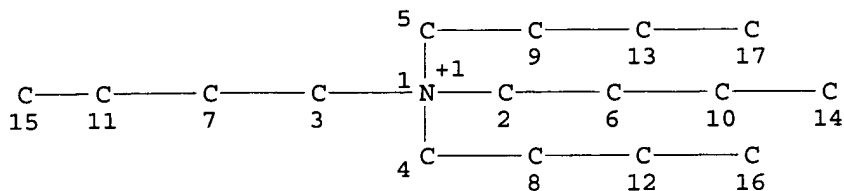
RE.CNT 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 21 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS  
AN 1998:55546 CAPLUS  
DN 128:119675  
TI Useful formulations of acid addition salt drugs  
IN Pero, Ronald W.  
PA Oxigene, Inc., USA  
SO PCT Int. Appl., 81 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2  
DT Patent  
LA English  
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9800159	A1	19980108	WO 1997-US10829	19970623
	W:	AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	RW:	GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
	CA 2258965	AA	19980108	CA 1997-2258965	19970623
	AU 9734075	A1	19980121	AU 1997-34075	19970623
	AU 738165	B2	20010913		
	EP 954327	A1	19991110	EP 1997-930184	19970623
	R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO			
	JP 2000516204	T2	20001205	JP 1998-504223	19970623
	ZA 9705755	A	19980223	ZA 1997-5755	19970627
PRAI	US 1996-673341	A	19960628		
	WO 1997-US10829	W	19970623		
OS	MARPAT 128:119675				
AB	Disclosed are methods and formulations for administering acid addn. salts of compds. of R1(CH2)nN+HR2R3.cntdot.X- or R1(CH2)nN+R2R3R4.cntdot.X-, wherein R1 comprises an aryl or alkyl group with a hydrogen bond acceptor site accessible to interaction with the tertiary nitrogen or the quaternary <b>ammonium</b> ion, R2, R3 and R4 are alkyl or aryl groups, and X is an anion. A sterile injectable formulation of a liq. vehicle contg. the acid addn. salt in soln. is adjusted in pH for reducing the development of undesirable side effects of the compd. or provided at a pH 5.5-7.0. An i.m. injection contg. the salt at .gtoreq.50 mg/mL and at a pH 5.5-7.0, is safely administered. UV spectral anal. of metoclopramide (I) solns. adjusted in pH 4.8-6.0 showed a very sharp change in maximal absorption of I solns. around pH 5, indicating shifting of equil. between the 2 conformational forms of I, namely, one with the pH sensitive hydrogen bond present and one without it.				

RE.CNT 2

THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT



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L1 STRUCTURE CREATED

=> s l1  
SAMPLE SEARCH INITIATED 12:10:23 FILE 'REGISTRY'  
SAMPLE SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 2314 TO ITERATE

43.2% PROCESSED 1000 ITERATIONS 50 ANSWERS  
INCOMPLETE SEARCH (SYSTEM LIMIT EXCEEDED)  
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

FULL FILE PROJECTIONS: ONLINE \*\*COMPLETE\*\*  
BATCH \*\*COMPLETE\*\*  
PROJECTED ITERATIONS: 43396 TO 49164  
PROJECTED ANSWERS: 12478 TO 15660

L2 50 SEA SSS SAM L1

=> s l1 ful  
FULL SEARCH INITIATED 12:10:28 FILE 'REGISTRY'  
FULL SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 46178 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED 46178 ITERATIONS 14667 ANSWERS  
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

L3 14667 SEA SSS FUL L1

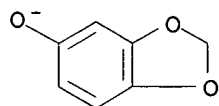
=> s l3 and benzodioxo?  
119638 BENZODIOXO?  
L4 22 L3 AND BENZODIOXO?

=> d 1-22

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 22 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS  
RN 446301-42-4 REGISTRY  
CN 1-Butanaminium, N,N,N-tributyl-, salt with 1,3-benzodioxol-5-ol (1:1)  
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
MF C16 H36 N . C7 H5 O3  
SR CA  
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, USPATFULL

CM 1

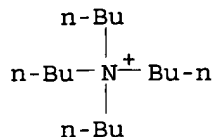
CRN 136135-09-6  
CMF C7 H5 O3



CM 2

CRN 10549-76-5

CMF C16 H36 N



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1957 TO DATE)

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1957 TO DATE)

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 22 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

RN 263719-45-5 REGISTRY

CN 1-Butanaminium, N,N,N-tributyl-, salt with 5-nitro-1,3-benzenedicarboxylic acid, compd. with stereoisomer of 3,3',3'',3'''-[5,6,10,11,15,16,20,21-octahydro-1,25,27,29-tetrakis(4,7,10,13-tetraoxatetradec-1-yl)-2,24:3,23-dimetheno-1H,25H,27H,29H-bis[1,4]dioxonino[6,5-j:6',5'-j']benzo[1,2-e:5,4-e']bis[1,4]benzodioxonin-8,13,18,32-tetrayl]tetrakis[benzenecarboximidamide] tetrahydrochloride (4:2:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN 1,3-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, 5-nitro-, ion(2-), bis(N,N,N-tributyl-1-butanaminium), compd. with stereoisomer of 3,3',3'',3'''-[5,6,10,11,15,16,20,21-octahydro-1,25,27,29-tetrakis(4,7,10,13-tetraoxatetradec-1-yl)-2,24:3,23-dimetheno-1H,25H,27H,29H-bis[1,4]dioxonino[6,5-j:6',5'-j']benzo[1,2-e:5,4-e']bis[1,4]benzodioxonin-8,13,18,32-tetrayl]tetrakis[benzenecarboximidamide] tetrahydrochloride (2:1) (9CI)

CN Benzenecarboximidamide, 3,3',3'',3'''-[5,6,10,11,15,16,20,21-octahydro-1,25,27,29-tetrakis(4,7,10,13-tetraoxatetradec-1-yl)-2,24:3,23-dimetheno-1H,25H,27H,29H-bis[1,4]dioxonino[6,5-j:6',5'-j']benzo[1,2-e:5,4-e']bis[1,4]benzodioxonin-8,13,18,32-tetrayl]tetrakis-, tetrahydrochloride, stereoisomer, compd. with N,N,N-tributyl-1-butanaminium salt with 5-nitro-1,3-benzenedicarboxylic acid (1:4:2) (9CI)

MF C104 H136 N8 O24 . 2 C16 H36 N . C8 H3 N O6 . 4 Cl H

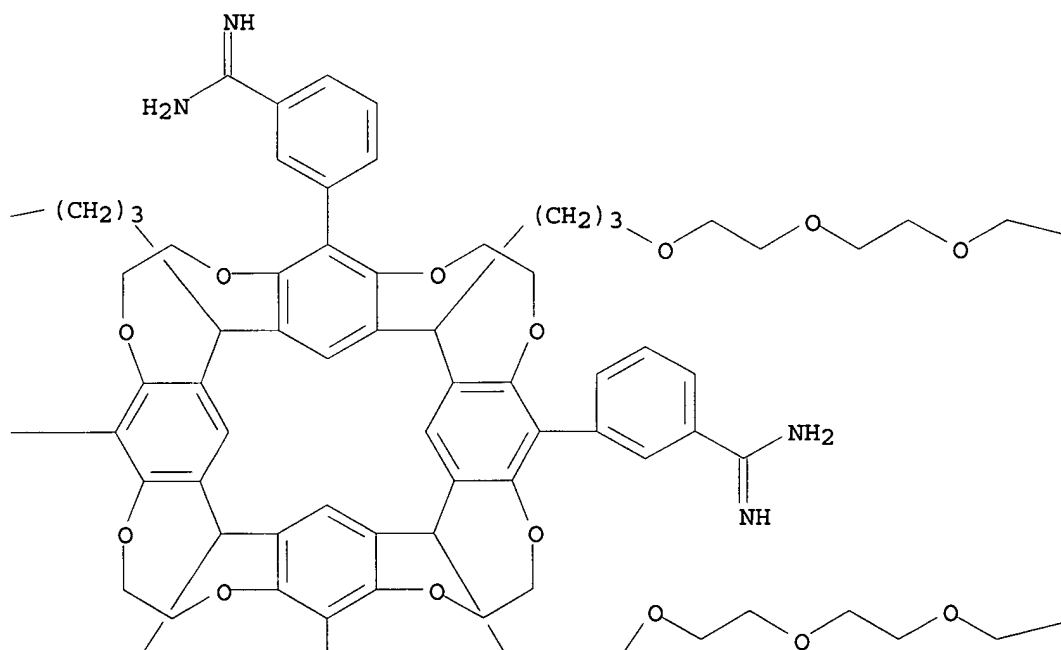
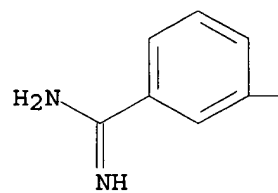
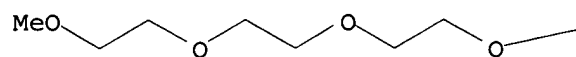
SR CA

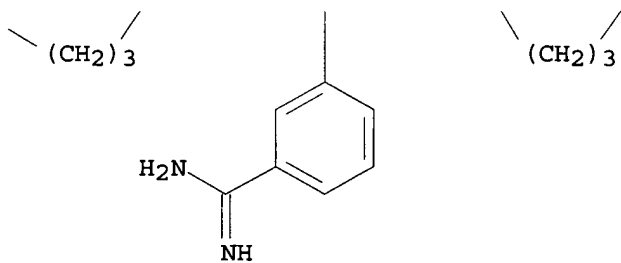
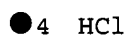
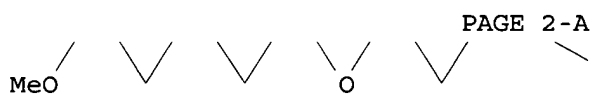
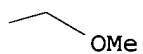
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS

CM 1

CRN 263718-39-4 (263719-50-2)

CMF C104 H136 N8 O24 . 4 Cl H





CM 2

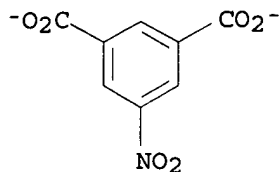
CRN 263159-72-4

CMF C16 H36 N . 1/2 C8 H3 N O6

CM 3.

CRN 263159-71-3

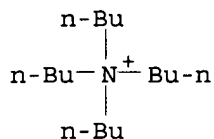
CMF C8 H3 N O6



CM 4

CRN 10549-76-5

CMF C16 H36 N



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1957 TO DATE)

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1957 TO DATE)

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 22 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

RN 263719-44-4 REGISTRY

CN 1-Butanaminium, N,N,N-tributyl-, salt with 5-nitro-1,3-benzenedicarboxylic acid, compd. with stereoisomer of 3,3',3'',3'''-[5,6,10,11,15,16,20,21-octahydro-1,25,27,29-tetrakis(4,7,10,13-tetraoxatetradec-1-yl)-2,24:3,23-dimetheno-1H,25H,27H,29H-bis[1,4]dioxonino[6,5-j:6',5'-j']benzo[1,2-e:5,4-e']bis[1,4]benzodioxonin-8,13,18,32-tetrayl]tetrakis[benzenecarboximidamide] tetrahydrochloride (2:1:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN 1,3-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, 5-nitro-, ion(2-), bis(N,N,N-tributyl-1-butanaminium), compd. with stereoisomer of 3,3',3'',3'''-[5,6,10,11,15,16,20,21-octahydro-1,25,27,29-tetrakis(4,7,10,13-tetraoxatetradec-1-yl)-2,24:3,23-dimetheno-1H,25H,27H,29H-bis[1,4]dioxonino[6,5-j:6',5'-j']benzo[1,2-e:5,4-e']bis[1,4]benzodioxonin-8,13,18,32-tetrayl]tetrakis[benzenecarboximidamide] tetrahydrochloride (1:1) (9CI)

CN Benzenecarboximidamide, 3,3',3'',3'''-[5,6,10,11,15,16,20,21-octahydro-1,25,27,29-tetrakis(4,7,10,13-tetraoxatetradec-1-yl)-2,24:3,23-dimetheno-1H,25H,27H,29H-bis[1,4]dioxonino[6,5-j:6',5'-j']benzo[1,2-e:5,4-e']bis[1,4]benzodioxonin-8,13,18,32-tetrayl]tetrakis-, tetrahydrochloride, stereoisomer, compd. with N,N,N-tributyl-1-butanaminium salt with 5-nitro-1,3-benzenedicarboxylic acid (1:2:1) (9CI)

MF C104 H136 N8 O24 . C16 H36 N . 1/2 C8 H3 N O6 . 4 Cl H

SR CA

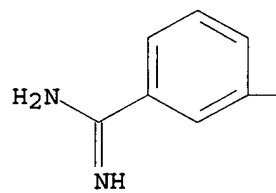
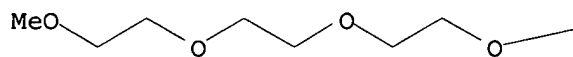
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS

CM 1

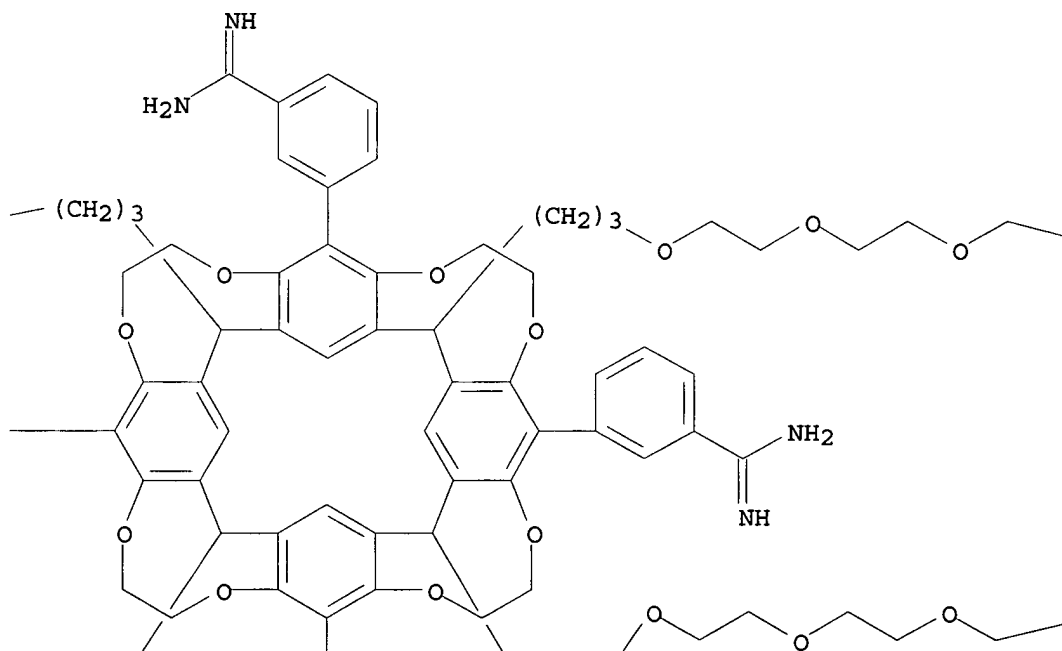
CRN 263718-39-4 (263719-50-2)

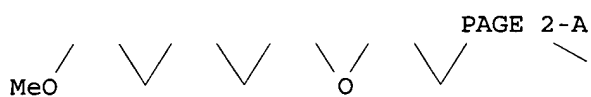
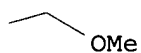
CMF C104 H136 N8 O24 . 4 Cl H

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

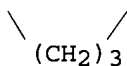
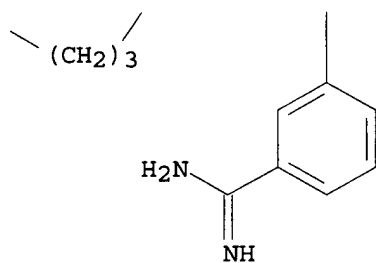




PAGE 2-A

●4 HCl

PAGE 2-B



CM 2

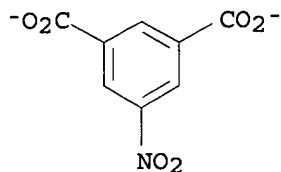
CRN 263159-72-4

CMF C16 H36 N . 1/2 C8 H3 N O6

CM 3

CRN 263159-71-3

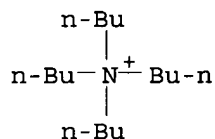
CMF C8 H3 N O6



CM 4

CRN 10549-76-5

CMF C16 H36 N



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1957 TO DATE)

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1957 TO DATE)

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 22 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

RN 254905-00-5 REGISTRY

CN 1-Butanaminium, N,N,N-tributyl-, 1-(1,3-benzodioxole-5-methanamine-.kappa.N5)-2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12-undecahydrododecaborate(1-) (9CI)  
(CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN Dodecaborate(1-), 1-(1,3-benzodioxole-5-methanamine-.kappa.N5)-2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12-undecahydro-, N,N,N-tributyl-1-butanaminium (9CI)

MF C16 H36 N . C8 H20 B12 N O2

SR CA

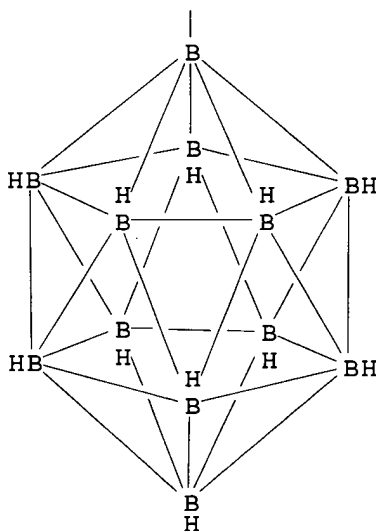
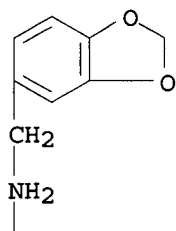
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS

CM 1

CRN 254904-99-9

CMF C8 H20 B12 N O2

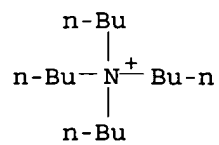
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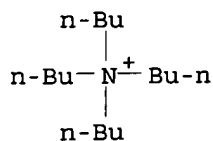


CM 2

CRN 10549-76-5

CMF C16 H36 N





1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1957 TO DATE)  
 1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1957 TO DATE)

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 22 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

RN 254904-90-0 REGISTRY

CN 1-Butanaminium, N,N,N-tributyl-, 1-[(.alpha.E)-1,3-benzodioxole-5-methanimine-.kappa.N5]-2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12-undecahydrododecaborate(1-)  
 ) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN Dodecaborate(1-), 1-[(.alpha.E)-1,3-benzodioxole-5-methanimine-.kappa.N5]-2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12-undecahydro-, N,N,N-tributyl-1-butanaminium (9CI)

MF C16 H36 N . C8 H18 B12 N O2

SR CA

LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS

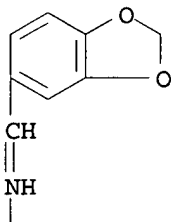
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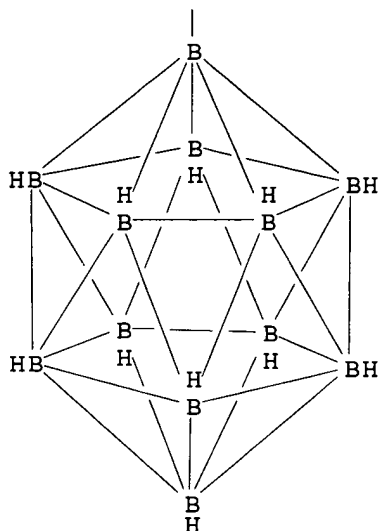
CRN 254904-89-7

CMF C8 H18 B12 N O2

CCI RIS

PAGE 1-A

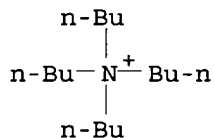




CM 2

CRN 10549-76-5

CMF C16 H36 N



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1957 TO DATE)

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1957 TO DATE)

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 22 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

RN 213322-12-4 REGISTRY

CN 1-Butanaminium, N,N,N-tributyl-, salt with stereoisomer of 1,21,23,25-tetramethyl-2,20:3,19-dimetheno-1H,21H,23H,25H-bis[1,3]dioxocino[5,4-i:5',4'-i']benzo[1,2-d:5,4-d']bis[1,3]benzodioxocin-7,11,15,28-tetrol, compd. with pyrazine and stereoisomer of 1,21,23,25-tetramethyl-2,20:3,19-dimetheno-1H,21H,23H,25H-bis[1,3]dioxocino[5,4-i:5',4'-i']benzo[1,2-d:5,4-d']bis[1,3]benzodioxocin-7,11,15,28-tetrol (4:1:1:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN 2,20:3,19-Dimetheno-1H,21H,23H,25H-bis[1,3]dioxocino[5,4-i:5',4'-i']benzo[1,2-d:5,4-d']bis[1,3]benzodioxocin-7,11,15,28-tetrol, 1,21,23,25-tetramethyl-, ion(4-), stereoisomer, tetrakis(N,N,N-tributyl-1-butanaminium), compd. with pyrazine and stereoisomer of 1,21,23,25-tetramethyl-2,20:3,19-dimetheno-1H,21H,23H,25H-bis[1,3]dioxocino[5,4-i:5',4'-i']benzo[1,2-d:5,4-d']bis[1,3]benzodioxocin-7,11,15,28-tetrol (1:1:1) (9CI)

CN 2,20:3,19-Dimetheno-1H,21H,23H,25H-bis[1,3]dioxocino[5,4-i:5',4'-i']benzo[1,2-d:5,4-d']bis[1,3]benzodioxocin-7,11,15,28-tetrol, 1,21,23,25-tetramethyl-, stereoisomer, compd. with pyrazine and N,N,N-tributyl-1-butanaminium salt with stereoisomer of 1,21,23,25-tetramethyl-2,20:3,19-dimetheno-1H,21H,23H,25H-bis[1,3]dioxocino[5,4-i:5',4'-i']benzo[1,2-d:5,4-d']bis[1,3]benzodioxocin-7,11,15,28-tetrol (1:1:4:1) (9CI)

CN Pyrazine, compd. with stereoisomer of 1,21,23,25-tetramethyl-2,20:3,19-dimetheno-1H,21H,23H,25H-bis[1,3]dioxocino[5,4-i:5',4'-i']benzo[1,2-d:5,4-d']bis[1,3]benzodioxocin-7,11,15,28-tetrol and N,N,N-tributyl-1-butanaminium salt with stereoisomer of 1,21,23,25-tetramethyl-2,20:3,19-dimetheno-1H,21H,23H,25H-bis[1,3]dioxocino[5,4-i:5',4'-i']benzo[1,2-d:5,4-d']bis[1,3]benzodioxocin-7,11,15,28-tetrol (1:1:4:1) (9CI)

FS STEREOSEARCH

MF C36 H32 O12 . C36 H28 O12 . 4 C16 H36 N . C4 H4 N2

SR CA

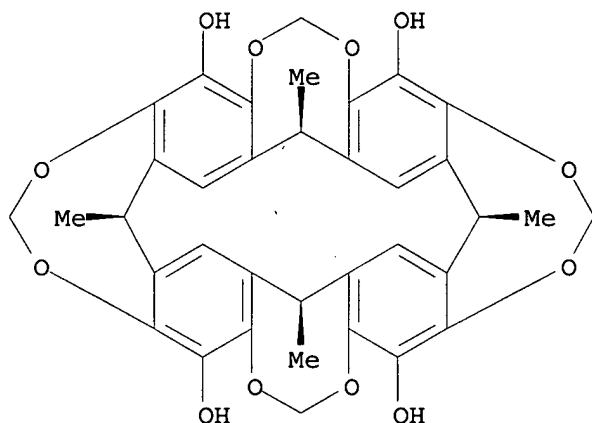
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS

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CRN 161616-54-2

CMF C36 H32 O12

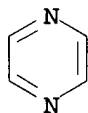
Relative stereochemistry.



CM 2

CRN 290-37-9

CMF C4 H4 N2



CM 3

CRN 213322-11-3

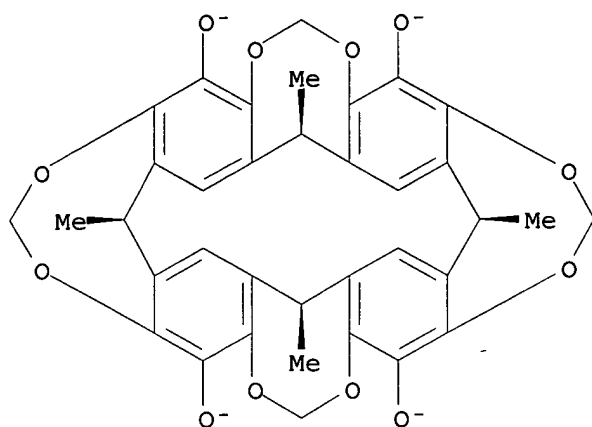
CMF C36 H28 O12 . 4 C16 H36 N

CM 4

CRN 213322-10-2

CMF C36 H28 O12

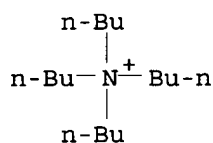
Relative stereochemistry.



CM 5

CRN 10549-76-5

CMF C16 H36 N



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1957 TO DATE)

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1957 TO DATE)

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 22 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

RN 213322-11-3 REGISTRY

CN 1-Butanaminium, N,N,N-tributyl-, salt with stereoisomer of  
1,21,23,25-tetramethyl-2,20:3,19-dimetheno-1H,21H,23H,25H-  
bis[1,3]dioxocino[5,4-i:5',4'-i']benzo[1,2-d:5,4-d']bis[1,3]benzodioxocin-  
7,11,15,28-tetrol (4:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN 2,20:3,19-Dimetheno-1H,21H,23H,25H-bis[1,3]dioxocino[5,4-i:5',4'-  
i']benzo[1,2-d:5,4-d']bis[1,3]benzodioxocin-7,11,15,28-tetrol,  
1,21,23,25-tetramethyl-, ion(4-), stereoisomer, tetrakis(N,N,N-tributyl-1-  
butanaminium) (9CI)

FS STEREOSEARCH

MF C36 H28 O12 . 4 C16 H36 N

CI COM

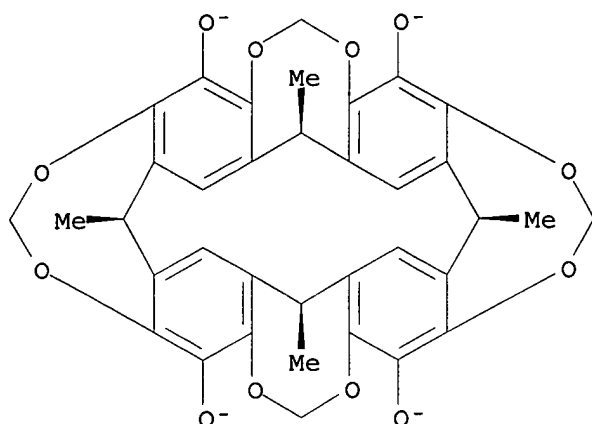
SR CA

CM 1

CRN 213322-10-2

CMF C36 H28 O12

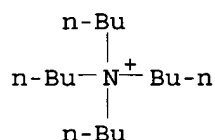
Relative stereochemistry.



CM 2

CRN 10549-76-5

CMF C16 H36 N



L4 ANSWER 8 OF 22 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

RN 210779-70-7 REGISTRY

CN 1-Butanaminium, N,N,N-tributyl-, iodide, compd. with stereoisomer of N,N'',N''',N''''-[(1,21,23,25-tetrapentyl-2,20:3,19-dimetheno-1H,21H,23H,25H-bis[1,3]dioxocino[5,4-i:5',4'-i']benzo[1,2-d:5,4-d']bis[1,3]benzodioxocin-7,11,15,28-tetrayl)tetrakis(methylene)]tetrakis[N'-[8-(2-nitrophenoxy)octyl]urea] (1:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN Urea, N,N'',N''',N''''-[(1,21,23,25-tetrapentyl-2,20:3,19-dimetheno-1H,21H,23H,25H-bis[1,3]dioxocino[5,4-i:5',4'-i']benzo[1,2-d:5,4-d']bis[1,3]benzodioxocin-7,11,15,28-tetrayl)tetrakis(methylene)]tetrakis[N'-[8-(2-nitrophenoxy)octyl]-, stereoisomer, compd. with N,N,N-tributyl-1-butanaminium iodide (1:1) (9CI)

MF C116 H156 N12 O24 . C16 H36 N . I

SR CA

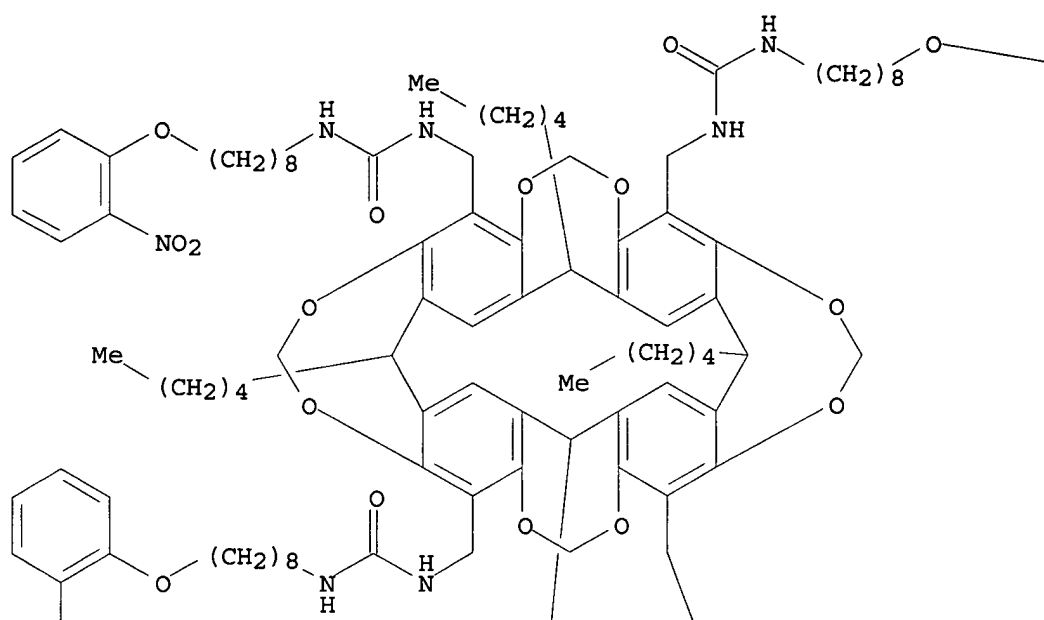
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS

CM 1

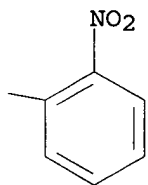
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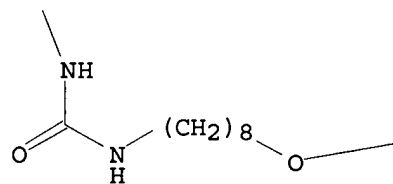
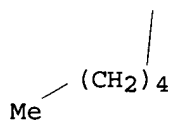
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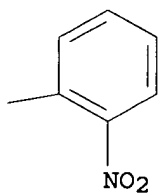
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PAGE 2-A



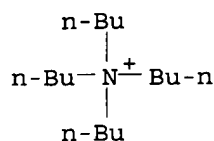
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CM 2

CRN 311-28-4 (10549-76-5)

CMF C16 H36 N . I



● I<sup>-</sup>

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1957 TO DATE)

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1957 TO DATE)

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 22 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

RN 210779-69-4 REGISTRY

CN 1-Butanaminium, N,N,N-tributyl-, bromide, compd. with stereoisomer of  
N,N'',N''',N''''-[(1,21,23,25-tetrapentyl-2,20:3,19-dimetheno-  
1H,21H,23H,25H-bis[1,3]dioxocino[5,4-i:5',4'-i']benzo[1,2-d:5,4-  
d']bis[1,3]benzodioxocin-7,11,15,28-tetrayl)tetrakis(methylene)]tetrakis[N  
'-[8-(2-nitrophenoxy)octyl]urea] (1:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN Urea, N,N'',N''',N''''-[(1,21,23,25-tetrapentyl-2,20:3,19-  
dimetheno-1H,21H,23H,25H-bis[1,3]dioxocino[5,4-i:5',4'-i']benzo[1,2-d:5,4-  
d']bis[1,3]benzodioxocin-7,11,15,28-tetrayl)tetrakis(methylene)]tetrakis[N  
'-[8-(2-nitrophenoxy)octyl]-, stereoisomer, compd. with  
N,N,N-tributyl-1-butanaminium bromide (1:1) (9CI)

MF C116 H156 N12 O24 . C16 H36 N . Br

SR CA

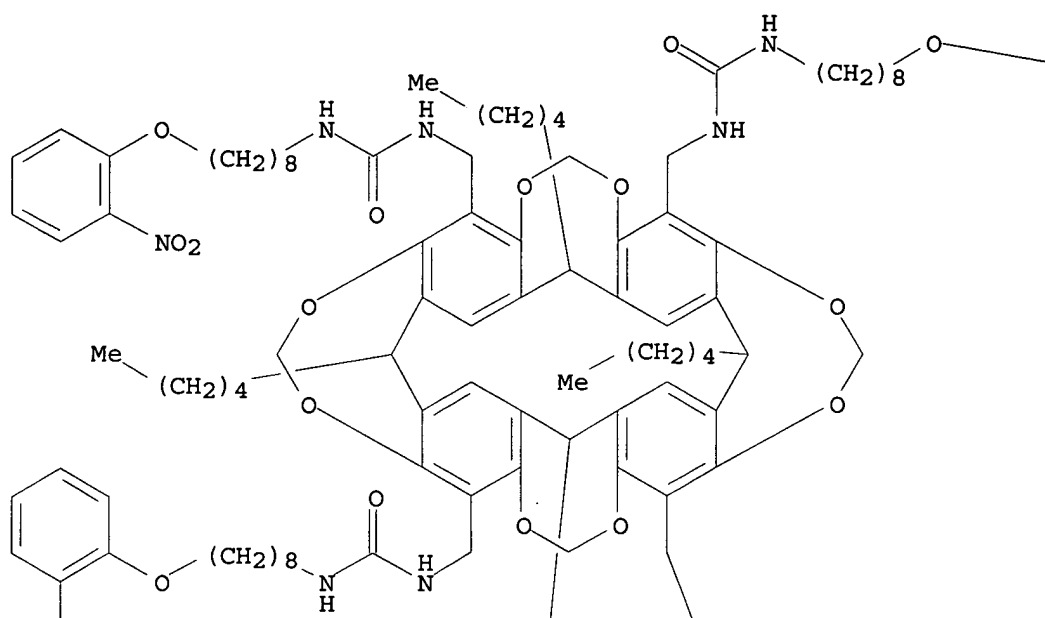
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS

CM 1

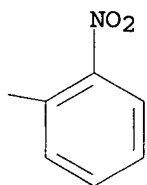
CRN 210685-21-5

CMF C116 H156 N12 O24

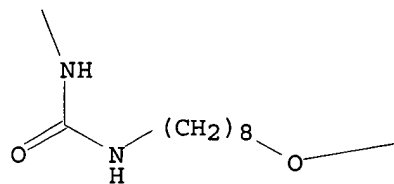
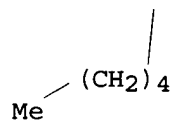
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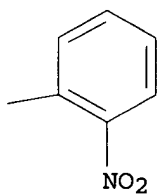
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PAGE 2-A



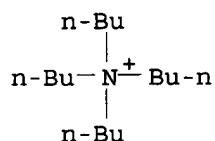
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CM 2

CRN 1643-19-2 (10549-76-5)

CMF C16 H36 N . Br



● Br<sup>-</sup>

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1957 TO DATE)

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1957 TO DATE)

L4 ANSWER 10 OF 22 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

RN 210779-68-3 REGISTRY

CN 1-Butanaminium, N,N,N-tributyl-, chloride, compd. with stereoisomer of N,N'',N''',N''''-[(1,21,23,25-tetrapentyl-2,20:3,19-dimetheno-1H,21H,23H,25H-bis[1,3]dioxocino[5,4-i:5',4'-i']benzo[1,2-d:5,4-d']bis[1,3]benzodioxocin-7,11,15,28-tetrayl)tetrakis(methylene)]tetrakis[N'-[8-(2-nitrophenoxy)octyl]urea] (1:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN Urea, N,N'',N''',N''''-[(1,21,23,25-tetrapentyl-2,20:3,19-dimetheno-1H,21H,23H,25H-bis[1,3]dioxocino[5,4-i:5',4'-i']benzo[1,2-d:5,4-d']bis[1,3]benzodioxocin-7,11,15,28-tetrayl)tetrakis(methylene)]tetrakis[N'-[8-(2-nitrophenoxy)octyl]-, stereoisomer, compd. with N,N,N-tributyl-1-butanaminium chloride (1:1) (9CI)

MF C116 H156 N12 O24 . C16 H36 N . Cl

SR CA

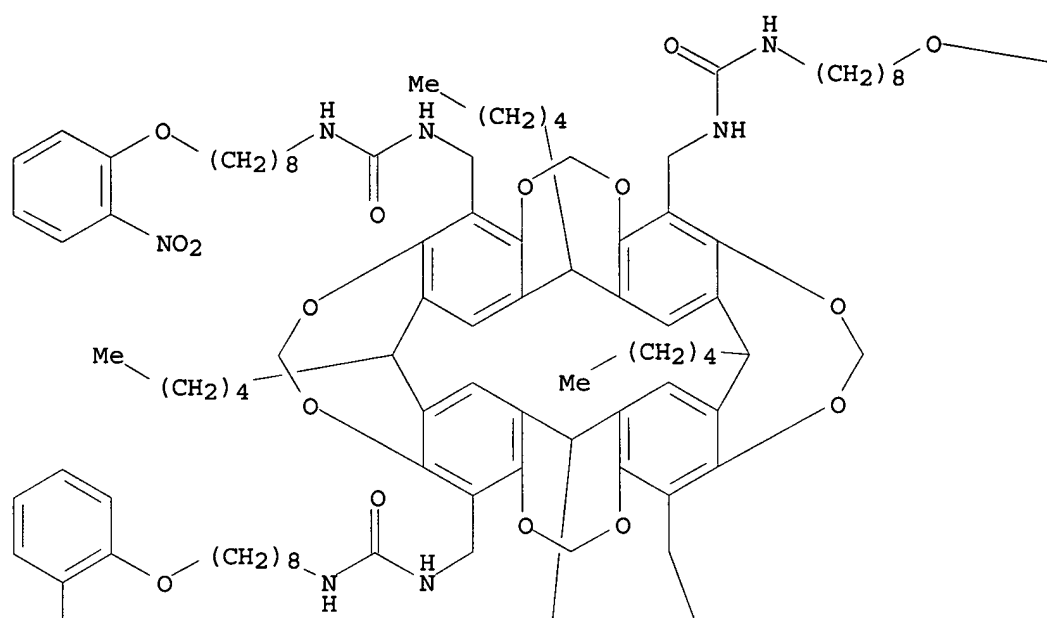
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS

CM 1

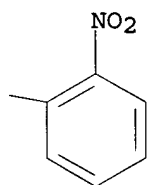
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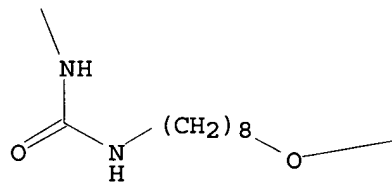
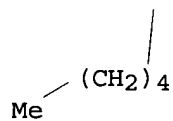
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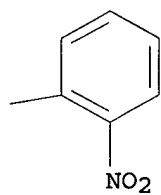
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PAGE 2-A



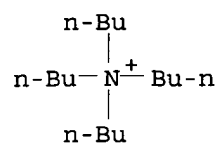
PAGE 2-B



CM 2

CRN 1112-67-0 (10549-76-5)

CMF C16 H36 N . Cl



● Cl<sup>-</sup>

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1957 TO DATE)

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1957 TO DATE)

AN 137:169504 CASREACT  
 TI Preparation of N-methylparoxetine by the reaction of sesamol-tetrabutylammonium salt with 4-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-chloromethyl-N-methylpiperidine followed by alkaline hydrolysis  
 IN Finkelstein, Nina  
 PA Teva Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd., Israel; Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc.  
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 16 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 IC ICM C07D405-12  
 ICS C07D211-22  
 CC 28-5 (Heterocyclic Compounds (More Than One Hetero Atom))  
 Section cross-reference(s): 45  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002062790	A1	20020815	WO 2002-US3223	20020204
	W:				
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	RW:				
	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 2002151567	A1	20021017	US 2002-67160	20020202
PRAI	US 2001-266498P		20010205		
	US 2001-277587P		20010321		
OS	MARPAT 137:169504				
AB	N-methylparoxetine is prepd. in high yield and selectivity by the reaction of sesamol-tetrabutylammonium salt in toluene and isopropanol with 4-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-chloromethyl-N-methylpiperidine, followed by alk. hydrolysis.				
ST	methylparoxetine prepn				
IT	Hydrolysis (base; prepn. of N-methylparoxetine by the reaction of sesamol-tetrabutylammonium salt with 4-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-chloromethyl-N-methylpiperidine followed by alk. hydrolysis)				
IT	Quaternary ammonium compounds, preparation RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent) (prepn. of N-methylparoxetine by the reaction of sesamol-tetrabutylammonium salt with 4-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-chloromethyl-N-methylpiperidine followed by alk. hydrolysis)				
IT	533-31-3, Sesamol		393809-76-2		
	RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)				
	(prepn. of N-methylparoxetine by the reaction of sesamol-tetrabutylammonium salt with 4-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-chloromethyl-N-methylpiperidine followed by alk. hydrolysis)				
IT	2052-49-5, Tetrabutylammonium hydroxide				
	RL: RCT (Reactant); RGT (Reagent); RACT (Reactant or reagent)				
	(prepn. of N-methylparoxetine by the reaction of sesamol-tetrabutylammonium salt with 4-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-chloromethyl-N-methylpiperidine followed by alk. hydrolysis)				
IT	446301-42-4P				
	RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)				
	(prepn. of N-methylparoxetine by the reaction of sesamol-				

tetrabutylammonium salt with 4-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-chloromethyl-N-methylpiperidine followed by alk. hydrolysis)

IT 110429-36-2P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(prepn. of N-methylparoxetine by the reaction of sesamol-tetrabutylammonium salt with 4-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-chloromethyl-N-methylpiperidine followed by alk. hydrolysis)

IT 67-56-1, Methanol, uses 67-63-0, 2-Propanol, uses 75-05-8,

Acetonitrile, uses 108-88-3, Toluene, uses

RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)

(solvent; prepn. of N-methylparoxetine by the reaction of sesamol-tetrabutylammonium salt with 4-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-chloromethyl-N-methylpiperidine followed by alk. hydrolysis)

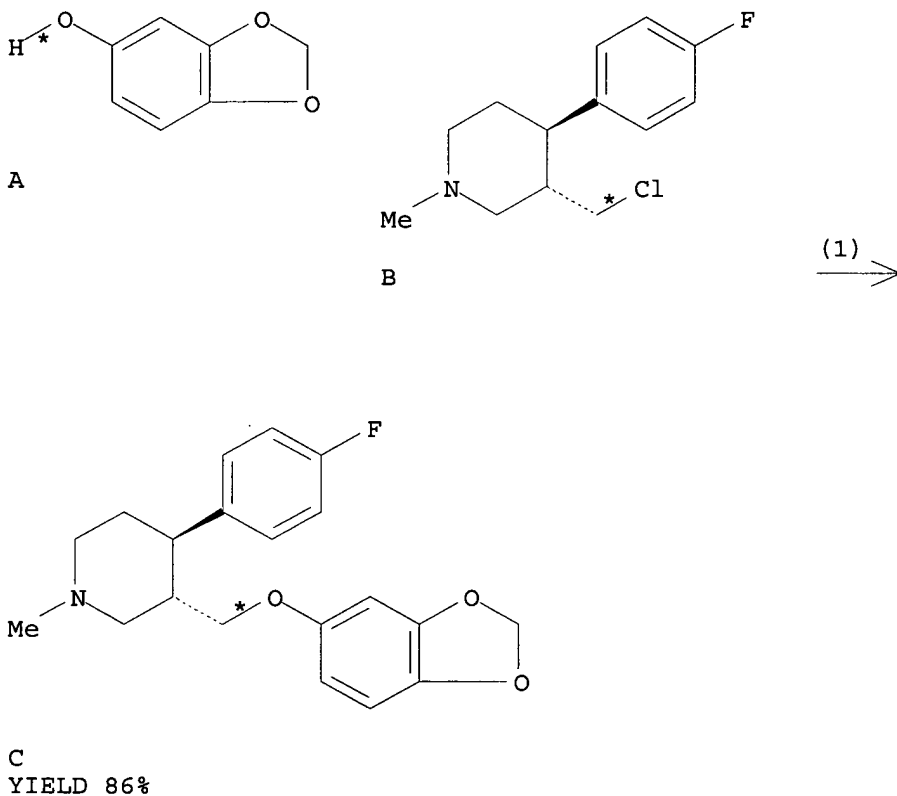
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RE

(1) Agafonova; SU 1816754 CAPLUS Accession No 1995:339464 1993 CAPLUS

(2) Smithkline Beecham P L C; WO 0206275 A1 2002 CAPLUS

RX(1) OF 1 A + B ==> C



RX(1) RCT A 533-31-3

STAGE(1)

RGT D 2052-49-5 Bu4NOH

SOL 67-63-0 Me2CHOH, 67-56-1 MeOH

STAGE(2)

RCT B 393809-76-2

SOL 108-88-3 PhMe

STAGE(3)

RGT E 1310-73-2 NaOH

SOL 7732-18-5 Water

PRO C 110429-36-2

AN 2002:615607 CAPLUS  
 DN 137:169504  
 TI Preparation of N-methylparoxetine by the reaction of sesamol-tetrabutylammonium salt with 4-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-chloromethyl-N-methylpiperidine followed by alkaline hydrolysis  
 IN Finkelstein, Nina  
 PA Teva Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd., Israel; Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc.  
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 16 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002062790	A1	20020815	WO 2002-US3223	20020204 <--
	W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
	US 2002151567	A1	20021017	US 2002-67160	20020202
PRAI	US 2001-266498P	P	20010205		
	US 2001-277587P	P	20010321		
OS	CASREACT 137:169504; MARPAT 137:169504				
AB	N-methylparoxetine is prep'd. in high yield and selectivity by the reaction of sesamol-tetrabutylammonium salt in toluene and isopropanol with 4-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-chloromethyl-N-methylpiperidine, followed by alk. hydrolysis.				
RE.CNT 2	THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT				

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 ENTER ANSWER NUMBER OR RANGE (1-):1  
 ENTER DISPLAY CODE (TI) OR ?:rn  
 L2 ANALYZE L1 1 RN : 9 TERMS

	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
=> fil reg		
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	14.67	14.88
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	ENTRY	SESSION
	-0.65	-0.65

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:55:29 ON 19 JUN 2003  
 USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.  
 PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.  
 COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 American Chemical Society (ACS)

Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 17 JUN 2003 HIGHEST RN 532924-24-6  
 DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 17 JUN 2003 HIGHEST RN 532924-24-6

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 6, 2003

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Crossover limits have been increased. See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available. See HELP PROPERTIES for more information. See STNote 27, Searching Properties in the CAS Registry File, for complete details:  
<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/STN/STNOTES/stnotes27.pdf>

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L3 9 L2

=> d 1-9

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 9 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

RN 446301-42-4 REGISTRY

CN 1-Butanaminium, N,N,N-tributyl-, salt with 1,3-benzodioxol-5-ol (1:1)  
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

MF C16 H36 N . C7 H5 O3

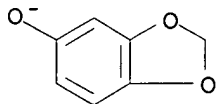
SR CA

LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, USPATFULL

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CRN 136135-09-6

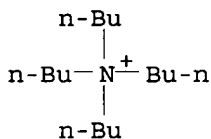
CMF C7 H5 O3



CM 2

CRN 10549-76-5

CMF C16 H36 N



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1957 TO DATE)

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1957 TO DATE)

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 9 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

RN 393809-76-2 REGISTRY

CN Piperidine, 3-(chloromethyl)-4-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-, (3R,4S)-rel-  
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

FS STEREOSEARCH

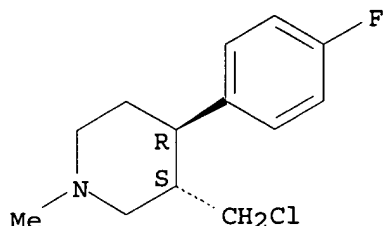
MF C13 H17 Cl F N

CI COM

SR CA

LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, USPATFULL

Relative stereochemistry.



\*\*PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT\*\*

2 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1957 TO DATE)  
2 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1957 TO DATE)

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 9 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

RN 110429-36-2 REGISTRY

CN Piperidine, 3-[(1,3-benzodioxol-5-yloxy)methyl]-4-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-, (3S,4R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN Piperidine, 3-[(1,3-benzodioxol-5-yloxy)methyl]-4-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-, (3S-trans)-

OTHER NAMES:

CN (-)-trans-4-(4-Fluorophenyl)-3-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenoxy)methyl)-1-methylpiperidine

CN N-Methylparoxetine

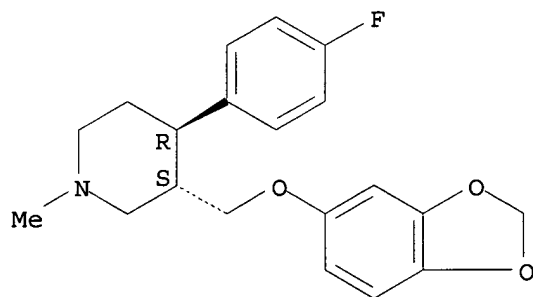
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MF C20 H22 F N O3

SR CA

LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN\*, CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMCATS, USPAT2, USPATFULL  
(\*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



\*\*PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT\*\*

13 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1957 TO DATE)  
13 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1957 TO DATE)

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 9 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

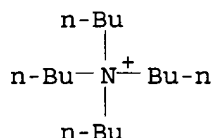
RN 2052-49-5 REGISTRY

CN 1-Butanaminium, N,N,N-tributyl-, hydroxide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN Ammonium, tetrabutyl-, hydroxide (8CI)

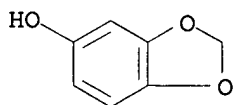
CN Tetrabutylammonium hydroxide (6CI)  
 OTHER NAMES:  
 CN Tetra-n-butylammonium hydroxide  
 DR 151883-00-0, 107716-44-9  
 MF C16 H36 N . H O  
 CI COM  
 LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, BEILSTEIN\*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CSChem, DETHERM\*, DIOGENES, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDb, IPA, MSDS-OHS, NIOSHTIC, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS\*, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL  
 (\*File contains numerically searchable property data)  
 Other Sources: DSL\*\*, EINECS\*\*, TSCA\*\*  
 (\*\*Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)  
 CRN (10549-76-5)



● OH<sup>-</sup>

1561 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1957 TO DATE)  
 31 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA  
 1563 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1957 TO DATE)  
 30 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 9 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS  
 RN 533-31-3 REGISTRY  
 CN 1,3-Benzodioxol-5-ol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
 OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:  
 CN Phenol, 3,4-(methylenedioxy)- (7CI, 8CI)  
 CN Sesamol (6CI)  
 OTHER NAMES:  
 CN 3,4-(Methylenedioxy)phenol  
 CN 4-Hydroxy-1,2-methylenedioxybenzene  
 CN 5-Hydroxy-1,3-benzodioxole  
 FS 3D CONCORD  
 MF C7 H6 O3  
 CI COM  
 LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUIRE, BEILSTEIN\*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSChem, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, HODOC\*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDb, IPA, MEDLINE, NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS\*, SPECINFO, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL  
 (\*File contains numerically searchable property data)  
 Other Sources: EINECS\*\*, NDSL\*\*, TSCA\*\*  
 (\*\*Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)



\*\*PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT\*\*

917 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1957 TO DATE)  
19 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA  
918 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1957 TO DATE)  
28 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

L3 ANSWER 6 OF 9 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

RN 108-88-3 REGISTRY

CN Benzene, methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN Toluene (8CI)

OTHER NAMES:

CN 1-Methylbenzene

CN Antisal 1a

CN CP 25

CN CP 25 (solvent)

CN Methacide

CN Methylbenzene

CN Methylbenzol

CN Phenylmethane

CN Toluol

FS 3D CONCORD

MF C7 H8

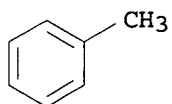
CI COM

LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUIRE, BEILSTEIN\*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CHEMSAFE, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DDFU, DETHERM\*, DIOGENES, DIPPR\*, DRUGU, EMBASE, ENCOMPLIT, ENCOMPLIT2, ENCOMPPAT, ENCOMPPAT2, GMELIN\*, HODOC\*, HSDB\*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK\*, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, PDLCOM\*, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS\*, SPECINFO, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, TULSA, ULIDAT, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VETU, VTB

(\*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Other Sources: DSL\*\*, EINECS\*\*, TSCA\*\*

(\*\*Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)



\*\*PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT\*\*

71127 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1957 TO DATE)  
676 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA  
71243 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1957 TO DATE)  
24 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

L3 ANSWER 7 OF 9 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

RN 75-05-8 REGISTRY

CN Acetonitrile (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER NAMES:

CN Acetonitrile cluster

CN Cyanomethane

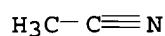
CN Ethanenitrile

CN Ethyl nitrile

CN Methane, cyano-

CN Methanecarbonitrile

CN Methyl cyanide  
 CN Methyl cyanide (MeCN)  
 FS 3D CONCORD  
 DR 54841-72-4  
 MF C2 H3 N  
 CI COM  
 LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUIRE, BEILSTEIN\*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS,  
 BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS,  
 CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CHEMSAFE, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DDFU, DETHERM\*,  
 DIPPR\*, DRUGU, EMBASE, ENCOMPLIT, ENCOMPLIT2, ENCOMPPAT, ENCOMPPAT2,  
 GMELIN\*, HODOC\*, HSDB\*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK\*,  
 MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, PDLCOM\*, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS\*, SPECINFO,  
 SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, TULSA, ULIDAT, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VTB  
 (\*File contains numerically searchable property data)  
 Other Sources: DSL\*\*, EINECS\*\*, TSCA\*\*  
 (\*\*Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)



**\*\*PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT\*\***

28979 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1957 TO DATE)  
 384 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA  
 29048 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1957 TO DATE)  
 10 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

L3 ANSWER 8 OF 9 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

RN 67-63-0 REGISTRY

CN 2-Propanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

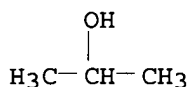
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN Isopropyl alcohol (8CI)

OTHER NAMES:

CN 1-Methylethanol  
 CN 1-Methylethyl alcohol  
 CN 2-Hydroxypropane  
 CN 2-Propyl alcohol  
 CN Alcojel  
 CN Alcosolve 2  
 CN Autosept  
 CN Avantin  
 CN Avantine  
 CN Combi-Schutz  
 CN Dimethylcarbinol  
 CN Hartosol  
 CN Imsol A  
 CN IPA  
 CN IPS 1  
 CN IPS 1 (alcohol)  
 CN iso-Propanol  
 CN iso-Propyl alcohol  
 CN Isohol  
 CN Isopropanol  
 CN Lutosol  
 CN n-Propan-2-ol  
 CN Petrohol  
 CN PRO  
 CN Propol  
 CN sec-Propanol  
 CN sec-Propyl alcohol  
 CN Sterisol Hand Disinfectant

CN Takineocol  
 CN Tokuso IPA  
 CN Virahol  
 FS 3D CONCORD  
 DR 8013-70-5  
 MF C3 H8 O  
 CI COM  
 LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUIRE, BEILSTEIN\*, BIOBUSINESS,  
 BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB,  
 CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CHEMSAFE, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB,  
 DDFU, DETHERM\*, DIOGENES, DIPPR\*, DRUGU, EMBASE, ENCOMPLIT, ENCOMPLIT2,  
 ENCOMPPAT, ENCOMPPAT2, GMELIN\*, HODOC\*, HSDB\*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB,  
 IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK\*, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, PDLCOM\*, PIRA,  
 PROMT, RTECS\*, SPECINFO, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, TULSA, ULIDAT, USAN,  
 USPAT2, USPATFULL, VETU, VTB  
 (\*File contains numerically searchable property data)  
 Other Sources: DSL\*\*, EINECS\*\*, TSCA\*\*  
 (\*\*Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)



\*\*PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT\*\*

42748 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1957 TO DATE)  
 610 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA  
 42837 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1957 TO DATE)  
 8 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

L3 ANSWER 9 OF 9 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS  
 RN 67-56-1 REGISTRY  
 CN Methanol (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
 OTHER NAMES:  
 CN Bieleski's solution  
 CN Carbinol  
 CN Methanol cluster  
 CN Methyl alcohol  
 CN Methyl hydroxide  
 CN Methylol  
 CN Monohydroxymethane  
 CN Solutions, Bieleski's  
 CN Wood alcohol  
 FS 3D CONCORD  
 DR 54841-71-3  
 MF C H4 O  
 CI COM  
 LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUIRE, BEILSTEIN\*, BIOBUSINESS,  
 BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB,  
 CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CHEMSAFE, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB,  
 DDFU, DETHERM\*, DIOGENES, DIPPR\*, DRUGU, EMBASE, ENCOMPLIT, ENCOMPLIT2,  
 ENCOMPPAT, ENCOMPPAT2, GMELIN\*, HODOC\*, HSDB\*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB,  
 IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK\*, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, PDLCOM\*, PIRA,  
 PROMT, RTECS\*, SPECINFO, TOXCENTER, TULSA, ULIDAT, USAN, USPAT2,  
 USPATFULL, VETU, VTB  
 (\*File contains numerically searchable property data)  
 Other Sources: DSL\*\*, EINECS\*\*, TSCA\*\*  
 (\*\*Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

H<sub>3</sub>C-OH

\*\*PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT\*\*

109627 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1957 TO DATE)  
1350 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA  
109764 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1957 TO DATE)  
20 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)